A List of the Descendants

... of ...

Samuel and Mary Ann Jackson

Who were married Jan. 17, 1828, in Strasburg, Pennsylvania, and are mentioned at page 119 of "Genealogy of the Jackson Family," published in 1890 by Rev. Hugh Parks Jackson.

This list is intended to be correct to January 1, 1934 except it was reopened to note the birth since then of Robert Bricker Horne, and the twin sons of Frank Walton Jackson.

A FEW FACTS IN THE LIFE AND NAMES OF THE DESCENDANTS OF (4) SAMUEL JACKSON MENTIONED AT PAGE 119 OF "GENEALOGY OF THE JACKSON FAMILY," PREPARED BY REV. HUGH PARKS JACKSON.

These memoranda gathered in the last four months of 1933.

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SAMUEL JACKSON was born at Coleraine, Lancaster County, Pa., May 21, 1797. He was married in Strasburg, Pa., to Mary Ann Moore, Jan. 17, 1828 and died on a farm in Linn County, Iowa, about six miles north of Marion, Jan. 14, 1885. His wife died Feb. 4, 1882 at the same place and both were buried in Oak Shade Cemetery at Marion. Six sons and three daughters were born to the above named couple, viz. (I) Robert Moore, (II) James Reid, (III) William Whiteside, (IV) Margaret Jane, (V) Rachel Ann, (VI) Samuel McCammon, (VII) Spencer Black, (VIII) David Albert, (IX) Mary Elizabeth.

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(I) ROBERT MOORE JACKSON

Robert Moore Jackson was born at Andrew's Bridge, Lancaster County, Pa., Dec. 6, 1828. He was married Jan. 7, 1857 to Miss Deborah Ann McClellan. Two children were born to them, (A) Ada Estelle and (B) Samuel McClellan. The mother died Nov. 12, 1862 of phthisis pulmonolis. On May 22, 1867, R. M. Jackson was remarried to Rebecca Jane Cooper to whom were born three children, (C) William Thompson, (D) Robert Charles, (E) John Edwin. R. M. Jackson died in Marion, Iowa, June 22, 1894 and was buried on the same lot as his father and mother aforementioned. His second wife died May 16, 1904. R. M. Jackson was Treasurer of Linn County, Iowa, four terms (1880 to '88), and held various municipal and ecclesiastical offices and served three months in Co. "A" 30th Pa. Vol. Inf. Civil War.

(A) ADA ESTELLE (JACKSON) HORNE was born in Cochranville, Pa., Dec. 26, 1858. She was married to James Horne July 22, 1891, at Marion, Iowa, and died a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, April 14, 1924. Four children were born to this union, (1) Robert Jackson, (2) Isabella Grant, (3) Deborah Ann, (4) Jessie Mary.

(1) ROBERT JACKSON HORNE was born Jan. 22, 1893 in Des Moines, Iowa. He graduated from Iowa State College at Ames in 1915 and was married to Miss Kathryn Hen-

rietta Bricker of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 20, 1928. They have one child, Robert Bricker, born June 22, 1934.

(2) ISABELLA GRANT HORNE was born in Des Moines, Iowa, March 14, 1894 and graduated from Des Moines College in 1917. She is City Librarian in Maywood. Ill.

(3) DEBORAH ANN (HORNE) EVERDS, (according to marriage record, but christened Ada Deborah), was born Aug. 1, 1896, in Des Moines, Iowa, and graduated from Iowa State College at Ames in 1921, and was married to William Henry Green Everds, March 15, 1924, who also graduated at Iowa State College in 1920. To this union were born, April 4, 1929, Jackson Horne and May 13, 1933, William Shellito.

(4) JESSIE MARY (HORNE) MASON was born in Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1898, and graduated from Iowa State College at Ames in 1924, and was married to Charles Russell Mason, Sept. 6, 1926. She has no children although her husband has a child by a former marriage.

(B) SAMUEL McCLELLAN JACKSON was born July 7, 1861, in Cochranville, Pa. He was married to Miss Zelma Pennington in Coldwater, Kas., June 19, 1889. He died Dec. 2, 1903. One child, (1) Hazel Bernice, was born to them. Mr. Jackson served in the Kansas state legislature as a member of the House from 1896 to 1898 and also held the office of Treasurer of Comanche County, Kas. at one time.

(1) HAZEL BERNICE (JACKSON) CRUMMER was born July 30, 1891, in Coldwater, Kas. She was married to Roy Edwin Crummer, Dec. 18, 1912, in St. Louis, Mo. The fruit of this marriage is two children, Harry Jackson, born Oct. 25, 1913, and Roy Edwin, Jr., born Sept. 28, 1920.

(C) WILLIAM THOMPSON JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, Aug. 12, 1868. He was married to Miss Maude Frances Helphrey at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1898. He served as Auditor of Linn County, Iowa, two terms and is an alumnus of Coe College. Six children were born to the above marriage, (1) Miriam Rebecca, (2) Frederick Parrett, (3) Eleanor Grace, (4) Frances Cozier, (5) Willma Cooper, (6) Samuel Robert.

(1) MIRIAM REBECCA JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1900, and is unmarried. She graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1924.

(2) FREDERICK PARRETT JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1902. He graduated from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, in 1927 and was married to Miss Pauline Simpson, Oct. 20, 1928, who also graduated from Coe College in 1925. To this union were born, James Frederick, Jan. 30, 1931, and William Charles, July 5, 1932.

(3) ELEANOR GRACE JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, July 3, 1904, and died at the same place, July 4, 1908.

(4) FRANCES COZIER JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1906. She graduated from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, in 1929 and is unmarried.

(5) WILLMA COOPER JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1911, and is teaching and attending Coe College.

(6) SAMUEL ROBERT JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, Sept. 8, 1918, and is attending the Marion high school.

(D) ROBERT CHARLES JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1870. He was married to Miss Grace McEuen at Woodbine, Iowa, May 22, 1901. He served as Auditor of Linn County, Iowa, two terms. Four children were born to them, (1) Robert McEuen, (2) Frank Walton, (3) Genevieve, and (4) Marian.

(1) ROBERT McEUEN JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, April 20, 1902. He was married to Miss Verda Henry at Spencer, Iowa, July 3, 1928, and has one child, Robert Henry, born Aug. 2, 1929. He attended Iowa State College at Ames two years and the State University of Washington one year but did not graduate.

(2) FRANK WALTON JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, June 23, 1904. He received the degree of B. A. in Architecture at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1928 and was a member of the honorary architecture fraternity of Tau Sigma Delta. He was married June 23, 1933, at Minneapolis, Minn. to Miss Florence Svare. They have twin boys, Frank and Charles.

(3) GENEVIEVE JACKSON was born in Manilla, Iowa, Sept. 21, 1909, and received her degree of Bachelor of Music from Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, and is a member of the honorary music fraternity, Mu Phi Epsilon.

(4) MARIAN JACKSON was born in Manilla, Iowa, Nov. 2, 1912, and has been a student at the State University of Minnesota.

(E) JOHN EDWIN JACKSON was born in Marion, Iowa, July 2, 1872. He was married to Anna Picken of Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, 1911. She died Aug., 1915. He was married a second time to Flora Hall and separated about a year later. On Feb. 12, 1930 he was again married to Mrs. E. F. King with whom he is now living at Seattle, Wash. His only child is a son by the second marriage. 11-30-22

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(II) JAMES REID JACKSON

James Reid Jackson was born Nov. 2, 1830, and left home to go West as stated at page 120 in the "Genealogy of the Jackson Family" above referred to. Nothing has been heard from him since that was written, nor any clew as to what fate befell him. So far as known, he never married.

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(III) WILLIAM WHITESIDE JACKSON

William Whiteside Jackson was born Feb. 23, 1833. He was married Jan. 28, 1857, to Rebecca Andrews. The fruit of this union was one child, (A) Wilmer A. Mr. Jackson died in Maryville, Mo. Dec. 13, 1910, and said wife died in 1912 in Trenton, Mo. and was buried in Maryville.

(A) WILMER A. JACKSON was born in Chester County, Pa. Jan. 15, 1862, and died in Wichita, Kas. July 23, 1887, an unmarried man holding a very responsible position with the Lombard Investment Company.

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(IV) MARGARET JANE (JACKSON) HINDMAN

Margaret Jane (Jackson) Hindman was born in Lancaster County, Pa. March 31, 1835, and was married to David Ramsey Hindman, M. D. at Penn Township farm in Chester County, Pa. Jan. 3, 1861. The latter was a graduate of Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. in 1857, and practiced seven years in Cochranville, Pa. and 53 years in Marion, Iowa. Six children were born to them, (A) Mary Elizabeth, (B) Clara Eldora, (C) Minnette Irene, (D) Carlos Jackson, (E) Samuel Paul, (F) Margaret Ann. She died in Marion, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1901, and is buried in Oak Shade Cemetery at Marion.

(A) MARY ELIZABETH (HINDMAN) BAKER was born Feb. 19, 1862. She was married to Noyes Avery Baker, Nov. 26, 1896, who died in Marion, Nov. 26, 1927. No children were born to them.

(B) CLARA ELDORA (HINDMAN) WILSON was born March 5, 1864. She was married to Lewis R. Wilson, Dec. 29, 1898, who died in Marion, Iowa, March 2, 1923. Two children were born to them, (1) Carl Holland, and (2) Margaret Angeline.

(1) CARL HOLLAND WILSON was born April 15, 1901, and was married to Miss Violet Burkart, June 30, 1924. They have no children.

(2) MARGARET ANGELINE (WILSON) GRAVER was born March 7, 1903, and was married to George D. Graver, Feb. 1, 1923. Three children have been born to them, Deborah Ann, born Sept. 5, 1923; Charlotte, born Feb. 24, 1926; and George Donald, born July 15, 1928.

(C) MINNETTE IRENE HINDMAN was born in Marion, Iowa, Oct. 20, 1866, and died Nov. 12, 1880, at the same place.

(D) CARLOS JACKSON HINDMAN was born in Marion, Iowa, Dec. 17, 1868, and never has married. He has been an instructor at the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton, Iowa, for over 17 years.

(E) SAMUEL PAUL HINDMAN was born in Marion, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1871, and died the next day after his sister Minnette, both dying of diphtheria.

(F) MARGARET ANN HINDMAN was born in Marion, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1874, and died March 5, 1874.

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(V) RACHEL ANN JACKSON

Rachel Ann Jackson was born May 18, 1837, in Pennsylvania, and died in Fresno, Cal., at the home of her sister, Mrs. Vaughn, March 28, 1902. She never married.

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(VI) SAMUEL McCAMMON JACKSON

Samuel McCammon Jackson was born in Coleraine, Lancaster County, Pa., July 22, 1840, and died in Marshalltown, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1912. He served as Corporal in Co. "A" 30th Reg. Penna. Vol. Militia, Civil War, and was never married.

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(VII) SPENCER BLACK JACKSON

Spencer Black Jackson was born in Lancaster County, Pa. Dec. 20th, 1842. He was married to Mary Blackman, Nov. 20, 1867, in Marion, Iowa. Six children were born to them, (A) Hallie Evelyn, (B) Jessie Spencer, (C) Roy Herbert, (D) Frank Riggs, (E) Harry Elliott, (F) Mary Spencer. Mr. Jackson was a Corporal in the same company as his brothers, William and Samuel and served as Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, in 1877-8-9, and as Sheriff of Woodbury County, Iowa, in 1880 and '81. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., at the home of his son Frank, July 23, 1925.

(A) HALLIE EVELYN (JACKSON) BOWMAN was born in Vinton, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1869. She was married to John D. Bowman, Sept. 1, 1896, in Marion, Iowa. Ten children were born to them, (1) Helen, (2) George Spencer, (3) Pauline, (4) Robert Jackson, (5) John Spencer, (6) Dorothy, (7) Marian, (8) James Roy, (9) Harry Herbert, (10) Jack.

(1) HELEN (BOWMAN) McLAIN was born July 23, 1897. She was married July 23, 1927, to Roy A. McLain. Two daughters have been born to them, Phyllis Louise, born May 23, 1928, and Evelyn Stella, born Sept. 1, 1933.

(2) GEORGE SPENCER BOWMAN was born June 16, 1898, and died Nov. 15, 1900.

(3) PAULINE BOWMAN was born June 15, 1899, and died Nov. 6, 1899.

(4) ROBERT JACKSON BOWMAN was born April 23, 1901. It is not known whether he is married and his address is unknown.

(5) JOHN SPENCER BOWMAN was born Jan. 18, 1903, and died May 8, 1903.

(6) DOROTHY (BOWMAN) FINCH was born Feb. 13, 1904. She was married April 3, 1928, to Charles E. Finch. Two sons have been born to them, Charles Earl, born Feb. 26, 1929, and Jerry Raymond, born April 30, 1932.

(7) MARIAN (BOWMAN) EVENSON was born Dec. 17, 1905. She was married May 23, 1927, to Conrad O. Evenson. They have one daughter, Maxine Colleen, born Aug. 14, 1928.

(8) JAMES ROY BOWMAN was born Sept. 28, 1907, and at present is unmarried.

(9) HARRY HERBERT BOWMAN was born June 21, 1909, and is at present unmarried.

(10) JACK BOWMAN was born Jan. 18, 1911, and died June 27, 1911.

(B) JESSIE SPENCER JACKSON was born in Missouri Valley, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1871, and died Oct. 27, 1876.

(C) ROY HERBERT JACKSON was born in Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1872, and died July 18, 1900. He was never married.

(D) FRANK RIGGS JACKSON was born in Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1874. He was married at Spearfish, S. D. Aug. 28, 1902 to Nettie Alice Evans. Three children have been born to them, (1) Frank Murrin, (2) Aleene, (3) Lois Loreen.

(1) FRANK MURRIN JACKSON was born Feb. 7, 1904, and

was married March 10, 1923, to Vera Offerman. They have one child, Vera Aleene, born Jan. 20, 1924.

(2) ALEENE JACKSON was born July 4, 1906, and died Nov. 14, 1908.

(3) LOIS LOREEN JACKSON was born Feb. 7, 1914.

(E) HARRY ELLIOTT JACKSON was born in Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1877. He was married to Miss Lucy Evans at Spearfish, S. D. Oct. 21, 1904. One child was born to them (1) Clarence Robert. Harry E. Jackson died at Georgetown, Mont. Nov. 27, 1908.

(1) CLARENCE ROBERT JACKSON was born Jan. 27, 1905 at Wenatchee, Wash. At present he is unmarried.

(F) MARY SPENCER (JACKSON) DURBIN was born in Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1879. She was married Oct. 16, 1902 to J. Nathan Durbin and died at Philipsburg, Mont. Sept. 23, 1917. Three children were born to them, (1) Frank Harold, (2) Howard Spencer, (3) Glenn Jackson.

(1) FRANK HAROLD DURBIN was born Feb. 4, 1907, and was married July 30, 1933, to Elizabeth Brunhild Murphy at Ketchikan, Alaska. No children have been born to them.

(2) HOWARD SPENCER DURBIN was born March 7, 1909. He is at present unmarried.

(3) GLENN JACKSON DURBIN was born Feb. 3, 1914. He is at present unmarried.

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(VIII) DAVID ALBERT JACKSON

David Albert Jackson was born March 7, 1845 in the Black Horse Tavern on the turnpike between Lancaster and Philadelphia, Pa., which his father, Samuel Jackson, and family occupied at the time. He was married at Afton, Union County, Iowa, April 29, 1879, to Miss Amelia Evans of Afton, Iowa, who died June 6, 1880 at Montezuma, Iowa. No children were born to this union. On Feb. 28, 1884, he was married to Miss Nellie Vincent of Whitewater, Wis., and one child was born to them (A) Jessie Nena. Mr. Jackson died in Fresno, Cal. Feb. 28, 1933.

(A) JESSIE NENA (JACKSON) BOWLES was born in Sioux City, Iowa, June 21, 1892. She was married to Philip E. Bowles at Bakersfield, Cal. July 31, 1913. Mr. Bowles died Oct. 31, 1918. One child, (1) Mary Amanda, was born to them.

(1) MARY AMANDA BOWLES was born July 31, 1918.

(IX) MARY ELIZABETH (JACKSON) VAUGHN

Mary Elizabeth (Jackson) Vaughn was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Aug. 4, 1847. She was married Nov. 20, 1866, to J. Campbell Vaughn, who died in Fresno, Cal. Aug. 18, 1905. Nine children were born to them, (A) Mary Blanche, (B) Clifford William, (C) James Latta, (D) Harold H., (E) Pearl Samuel, (F) Annie Irene, (G) Campbell James, (H) Fern Elizabeth, (I) Margaret Gay. Mrs. Vaughn died in Fresno, Cal. May 7, 1924.

(A) MARY BLANCHE (VAUGHN) DALSGAARD was born in Marion, Iowa, Sept. 7, 1867, and was married Jan. 8, 1902, to Peter A. Dalsgaard, who died July 27, 1931. One child was born to this union, (1) Helen Madge.

(1) HELEN MADGE (DALSGAARD) WACASER was born Jan. 27, 1907, and was married to Lloyd A. Wacaser, July 19, 1928.

(B) CLIFFORD WILLIAM VAUGHN was born in Marion, Iowa, April 17, 1869, and was married July 23, 1901, to Miss Delia Witt in Fresno, Cal. No children have been born to this union.

(C) JAMES LATTA VAUGHN was born in Marion, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1870, and died in Marion, Iowa, Sept. 9, 1873.

(D) HAROLD H. VAUGHN was born in Marion, Iowa, March 7, 1872, and was married to Miss Grace Beatty in Fresno, Cal. Nov. 22, 1899. Three children have been born to them, (1) Harold Campbell, (2) Grace Elizabeth, (3) James Howard. Mrs. Vaughn died Jan. 1, 1934.

(1) HAROLD CAMPBELL VAUGHN was born at Fresno, Cal. Sept. 15, 1900. He was married to Miss Guelda Halstead Dec. 6, 1922. Three children have been born to them, Grace Lucille born Nov. 6, 1924; Lois Louise born March 13, 1926; and William Harold, born March 3, 1928.

(2) GRACE ELIZABETH VAUGHN was born in Fresno, Cal. March 18, 1904.

(3) JAMES HOWARD VAUGHN was born in Fowler, Cal. April 7, 1910.

(E) PEARL SAMUEL VAUGHN was born in Marion, Iowa, June 30, 1874. He was married July 4, 1897, to Miss Lillian Hollingsworth, who died Sept. 20, 1906. One child was born to them, Oct. 20, 1898, Gladys Annie, who died April 15, 1899. He was married a second time, June 15, 1911, to Miss Nina Sherwood, who died Sept. 18, 1928. Two children were born to this union, (1) Clifford Sherwood, (2) Audrey Lucille. He

was married a third time to Mrs. Celia Gill, Oct. 2, 1932. No children have been born to them.

(1) CLIFFORD SHERWOOD VAUGHN was born in Oakland, Cal. July 25, 1913.

(2) AUDREY LUCILLE VAUGHN was born in San Francisco, Cal. March 1, 1916.

(F) ANNIE IRENE VAUGHN was born in Marion, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1881 and died at Maryville, Mo. July 18, 1882.

(G) CAMPBELL JAMES VAUGHN was born in Maryville, Mo. Dec. 10, 1884. He was married to Miss Erma Brown, Oct. 10, 1909. Two children were born to them, (1) James DeWitt and (2) Douglas Jackson.

(1) JAMES DeWITT VAUGHN was born in Fresno, Cal. Oct. 10, 1913, and died Oct. 12, 1913.

(2) DOUGLAS JACKSON VAUGHN was born in Fresno, Cal. June 3, 1918.

(H) FERN ELIZABETH (VAUGHN) WATTERS was born in College Springs, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1886. She was married to William Oral Watters in Fresno, Cal. May 2, 1912. Mr. Watters graduated from Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, in 1904 and from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1907. Four children have been born to them, (1) Wesley Vaughn, (2) Richard Henry, (3) Elinor Jean, (4) William Oral, Jr.

(1) WESLEY VAUGHN WATTERS was born in Fresno, Cal. Nov. 24, 1914.

(2) RICHARD HENRY WATTERS was born in Fresno, Cal. Nov. 21, 1917.

(3) ELINOR JEAN WATTERS was born in Fresno, Cal. March 4, 1921.

(4) WILLIAM ORAL WATTERS, JR. was born in Fresno, Cal. April 25, 1924.

(I) MARGARET GAY (VAUGHN) RICHARDS was born April 30, 1891, in Sioux City, Iowa. She was married in Fresno, Cal. to C. Jerome Richards, March 7, 1918. Two children have been born to them, (1) Phyllis Vaughn, (2) Blanche Irene.

(1) PHYLLIS VAUGHN RICHARDS was born in Fresno, Cal. Jan. 25, 1919.

(2) BLANCHE IRENE RICHARDS was born in Fresno, Cal. April 18, 1924.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES

(IA1) Robt. J. Horne, No. 579 York Road, Abington, Pa.
(IA2) Miss Isabella G. Horne, Maywood, Ill., care Pub. Library.
(IA3) Mrs. Deborah A. Everds, 315 Wis. Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
(IA4) Mrs. Jessie M. Mason, Sanford, Fla.
(IB1) Mrs. Hazel B. Crummer, Crestview Apts., Wichita, Kas.
(IB1) Harry J. Crummer, Crestview Apts., Wichita, Kas.
(IC) Wm. T. Jackson, Marion, Iowa.
(IC1) Miss Miriam R. Jackson, Marion, Iowa.
(IC2) F. P. Jackson, 449 Gladstone Ave., South Bend, Ind.
(IC4) Miss Frances C. Jackson, 833 Ashland Ave., South Bend, Ind.
(IC5) Miss Willma C. Jackson, Marion, Iowa.
(IC6) Samuel R. Jackson, Marion, Iowa.
(ID) R. C. Jackson, Manilla, Iowa.
(ID1) Robt. M. Jackson, care United Utils., Sioux City, Iowa.
(ID2) Frank W. Jackson, St. Cloud, Minn.
(ID3) Miss Genevieve Jackson, Denison, Iowa.
(ID4) Miss Marian Jackson, Manilla, Iowa.
(IE) J. Edwin Jackson, Route 3, Box 213, Seattle, Wash.
(IVA) Mrs. Mary E. Baker, 930 12th St., Marion, Iowa.
(IVB) Mrs. Clara E. Wilson, 930 12th St., Marion, Iowa.
(IVB1) Carl H. Wilson, 930 12th St., Marion, Iowa.
(IVB2) Mrs. Margaret A. Graver, Lisbon, Iowa.
(IVD) C. J. Hindman, care College for Blind, Vinton, Iowa.
(VIIA) Mrs. Hallie E. Bowman, 2624 Patton St., Bellingham, Wash.
(VIIA1) Mrs. Helen B. McLain, Kalispell, Montana.
(VIIA4) Robt. J. Bowman, address unknown.
(VIIA6) Mrs. Dorothy B. Finch, Bellingham, Wash.
(VIIA7) Mrs. Marian B. Evenson, Glacier Star Route, Bellingham, Wash.
(VIIA8) James R. Bowman, Bellingham, Wash.
(VIIA9) Harry H. Bowman, Bellingham, Wash.
(VIID) Frank R. Jackson, 671 S. Coronado, Apt 210 Wiltshire Apts., Los Angeles, Cal.
(VIID1) Frank M. Jackson, 238½ S. Curtis, Alhambra, Cal.
(VIID3) Miss Lois L. Jackson, 671 S. Coronado, Apt. 210 Wiltshire Apts., Los Angeles, Cal.
(VIIE1) Clarence R. Jackson, 4416¼ Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
(VIIF1) Frank H. Durbin.
(VIIF2) Howard S. Durbin.
(VIIF3) Glenn J. Durbin.
(VIIIA) Mrs. Jessie N. Bowles, San Francisco, Cal.
(VIIIA1) Miss Mary A. Bowles, San Francisco, Cal.
(IXA) Mrs. M. Blanche Dalsgaard, 4962 Iowa Ave., Fresno, Cal
(IXA1) Mrs. Helen M. Wacaser, 4962 Iowa Ave., Fresno, Cal.
(IXB) Clifford W. Vaughn, 3055 Hillegas Ave., Berkley, Cal.
(IXD) Harold H. Vaughn, R.F.D. 3, Box 48, Merced, Cal.

(IXD1) Harold C. Vaughn, Merced, Cal.
(IXD2) Miss Grace E. Vaughn, R.F.D. 3, Box 48, Merced, Cal.
(IXD3) James H. Vaughn, R.F.D. 3, Box 48, Merced, Cal.
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(IXG) C. James Vaughn, Dudley Ave., Fresno, Cal.
(IXG1) Douglas J. Vaughn, Dudley Ave., Fresno, Cal.
(IXH) Mrs. Fern E. Watters, Route 1, Box 681, Fresno, Cal.
(IXH1) Wesley V. Watters, Route 1, Box 681, Fresno, Cal.
(IXH2) Richard H. Watters, Route 1, Box 681, Fresno, Cal.
(IXI) Mrs. Margaret G. Richards, 5921 Keith Ave., Oakland, Cal.
(IXII) Miss Phyllis V. Richards, 5921 Keith Ave., Oakland, Cal.

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EDITORIAL REMARKS

Samuel Jackson and Mary Ann (Moore) Jackson have a total of 81 grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren living at the present time. None of their children are now living, the last surviving child, David Albert Jackson, having passed away Feb. 28, 1933 at the age of 87 years, 11 months and 21 days. He attained the longest span of years of any of the children, the shortest being Rachel Ann Jackson, who died a spinster aged 64 years, 10 months and 10 days. This would not indicate to my mind that spinsterhood shortens life, but that those with second rate health do not marry, as according to my childhood recollections of "Aunt Annie," I would now conclude she did not have as vigorous a constitution as her sisters.

Three of the children lived and died single, assuming that James Reid never married, viz., James Reid, Rachel Ann and Samuel McCammon. Of the remaining six, Mary Elizabeth married youngest at the age of 19 years, 3 months and 16 days. William Whiteside married at the age of 23 years, 11 months and 5 days; Spencer Black, 24 years, 11 months; Margaret Jane, 25 years, 9 months and 2 days; Robert Moore, 28 years, 1 month and 1 day; David Albert, 34 years, 1 month and 22 days. The two latter lost their first wives by death and were each married a second time after an interval of about five years after the first marriage. It will be seen that those of the children who married at all did not marry early, their average age at marriage being 26 years and 7 days.

Three of the children, or one-third of them, did not marry. Of the grandchildren of Samuel and Mary Ann Jackson, six died in infancy; and of the remaining 22, only three did not marry, or less than one-seventh of them. Evidently the grandchildren incline more to marriage. A period of 18 years, 7 months and 28 days elapsed

between the birth of the eldest child of Samuel and Mary Ann Jackson and the youngest.

The average age the children lived is 74 years, 1 month and 10 days, or less than the age of their mother, who lived 74 years, 8 months and 9 days, and over 13 years less than the age of their father. This excludes James Reid Jackson, of the close of whose life we know nothing. Assuming that Grandma Jackson's last illness (tuberculosis) is accidental in nature and not inheritable, she probably was as long-lived as Grandpa Jackson, and the much lower average of the children would suggest the inference that the times in which they lived had a tendency to wear down the human machine. This is borne out by the fact that with the exception of James Reid, the lives of none of the children were shortened by accidental causes but in the case of each, the human organism was permitted to run until it wore itself out. David Albert was the only child to attain the age of his father, having exceeded the age of his father by 3 months and 28 days. The query suggests itself whether the times in which the grandchildren live will prove more favorable to longevity.

Margaret Jane had a saying she often quoted that a person will rust out faster than wear out; but I regret to say that after Rachel Ann (who was more or less an invalid) she vied with Robert Moore for brevity of life, he having lived 65 years, 6 months and 16 days and Margaret Jane 65 years, 10 months and 21 days. I should have liked if the aphorism she was so fond of quoting had been verified by family history, and Robert Moore and Margaret Jane had been blessed with long lives. But it may be pointed out in favor of her aphorism that Samuel McCammon with a phlegmatic temperament was fourth in shortness of life and under the average life of the children, having only lived 71 years, 5 months and 14 days; and David Albert who led in length of days, and Mary Elizabeth who lived 76 years, 9 months and 3 days, were both of active temperament. It only remains to say that William Whiteside lived 77 years, 9 months and 20 days and Spencer Black 82 years, 7 months and 3 days.

Robert Moore Jackson was attended in his last illness by his brother-in-law, Dr. Hindman, who called his trouble, softening of the brain. Physicians have since expressed the opinion that his symptoms would strongly suggest what is now known as polycythemia vera, a disease that Dr. Osler was studying and describing about the time Robert Moore died. It is characterized by an excess of red blood corpuscles and some doctors suspect it is hereditary, but there is little evidence on that point. His health was so poor in his last term as county treasurer that he planned to retire at the end of the term and take a year's rest, which he expected to fully recuperate him. He went out of office the first of January, 1888, and grew gradually worse until his death, June 22, 1894. Polycythemia is now readily controlled by medical science.

James Reid Jackson is supposed to have lost his life in the West but no news of his death has ever been received by the family. Isa-

bella Grant Horne and Mary Elizabeth (Hindman) Baker possess letters written by him to his folks from St. Louis, Mo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Ft. Kearney, Neb. Ter.; Central City, Arapahoe County, Colo. Ter.; Great Salt Lake City; Auburn City, Ore. and other points. The earliest is dated April 18, 1860 and the latest Oct. 29, 1862 in which he says he will start tomorrow from Auburn City for the head of Boise river 180 miles where he will probably winter. Miss Horne says there was one later letter received by Mary Elizabeth (Jackson) Vaughn which seems to be lost. Nothing later was ever heard from him although many clues were run down and numberless efforts made. His mother never gave up hope to her dying day that he would return; but as the letter of Oct. 29, 1862 relates the stampeding of live stock by the Indians and a skirmish in attempting to recover them, most of his family believed he met a violent death in those rough days.

The records of the Missouri State Board of Health show that William Whiteside Jackson died Dec. 13, 1910; that the principal cause of death and related causes of importance were, "senile causes, kidney and pulmonary; other contributary causes of importance, kidney and lung; date of onset, several years; attending physician, Geo. A. Nash, M. D., Maryville; burial, Oak Hill cemetery."

The record of the death of Margaret Jane (Jackson) Hindman at the court house does not reveal the cause of her death, this part of the blank being filled-in with hyphens. Presumably the report was made by her husband, Dr. Hindman. Furthermore her two daughters and son are at a loss to state the cause of her death. For several years before her death she was subject to severe colds or pneumonia every winter and a few months before her death was taken with the grippe which was very prevalent that winter. She was confined to her bed a long time and became very emaciated and weak and apparently died of heart failure. Her children say she did not cough much and are sure her ailment was not tuberculosis.

Rachel Ann Jackson was not of robust health and sometimes when the strain of housework overtaxed her, she was obliged to rest in the middle of the day, which was unlike her sisters. After the home at Wild Cat was broken up by the death of grandfather, she lived with various members of the family. The last dozen years of her life she was crippled with rheumatism and sat in a chair much of the time. The rheumatism finally attacked her heart and she died very suddenly.

Samuel McCammon Jackson died of cancer of the mouth supposed to have been caused by the irritation of decayed teeth. Several years before his death he complained of warm food hurting his mouth. His disease becoming troublesome to care for, on Aug. 9, 1911 he entered the Iowa Soldiers Home at Marshalltown and was sent to the hospital in the Home Sept. 29, 1911, where he died Jan. 6, 1912, and was buried on the same lot with his father and mother in Marion.

Spencer Black Jackson's son Frank says his father suffered what

the doctor called a stroke in Great Falls, Mont. about 1916. He was never quite the same thereafter and though he suffered no pain, seemed to lose all interest in life. The last five years of his life he slept much of the time, getting up for his meals but, so far as his son knows, there was no specific disease that caused his death.

David Albert Jackson was quite well the last year of his life, at least he had no organic trouble, but grew a little less active and tired out easier and preferred company on his errands down town. About three months before his death, he was troubled with neuritis in the shoulder which grew in severity until he could not rest at night and the last month ceased to take nourishment.

Mary Elizabeth (Jackson) Vaughn, during the last two or three years of her life, had times of not feeling quite herself and the winter before her death was treated for high blood pressure and the treatment helped her. She was required to walk some and diet. But she was able to attend church meetings up to the day before she died and was happy and cheerful. She died quite suddenly, apparently of heart failure.

It is worth notice that while Grandpa and Grandma Jackson had nine children, 79 of the 81 living descendants are the progeny of four of the children, viz. Robert Moore, Margaret Jane, Spencer Black and Mary Elizabeth. David Albert left behind him only a daughter and grand-daughter. James Reid (so far as we know), William Whiteside, Rachel Ann and Samuel McCammon, left no children now living. Of the above named four parents of the 81 living descendants, Robert Moore heads the list with 28 living descendants; Mary Elizabeth follows second with 23; Spencer Black is not far behind with 20; and Margaret Jane concludes the roll of honor with 8; and for this eminence she is all but entirely dependent on one daughter. The 81 living descendants are divided into 16 grandchildren, 43 great-grandchildren and 22 great-great-grandchildren.

According to my recollections, Robert Moore, Margaret Jane and Mary Elizabeth, resembled each other strongly in disposition and temperament. They were very busy, hard workers; they possessed abundant self-control; they made friends quickly and held them; they took a leading part in organizations with which they were connected and were generous of their time and support; they were very strongly loyal to the Church and prominent supporters of all causes connected therewith. Rachel Ann maybe had the same qualities, but lacked the constitutional vigor to bring them out. Samuel McCammon was not of such serious purpose and did not bother himself to peer around corners, or worry about the future. He enjoyed the present while it was with him and never foreboded; and when in later life his property was gone and he was dependent on his friends, he was serene and contented and never complained.

David Albert was much like the first three mentioned, except in his prime he was perhaps not quite so enthusiastic a church worker,

and was much more dressy. In his prime, he was gifted with a pleasing personality that would have marked him in any society, and in his old age, he had a courtesy and charm that made visiting with him a delight. He had much affection for his parents and old home and for many years spent his summer vacations at Wild Cat. He was very clever with tools and on such occasions would make a wagon box, or some other construction useful about the farm. Spencer Black was a very tall, handsome man, and surpassed all his brothers in this respect, without it was James Reid whom I never saw. He only made two or three visits to Marion that I can remember, and I can not speak much of his qualities of mind and temperament; but I met him in the Black Hills of S. D. after he had left Sioux City, and again in Hollywood, Cal. about a year before his death, and he impressed me as of grave demeanor, but very courteous and hospitable. William Whiteside also made very infrequent visits to Marion and I am not qualified to speak of his qualities and temperament, but my impression is he resembled Samuel McCammon in taking things as they came along and letting the future care for itself. There was one affair of life, however, which he did not believe in leaving to the destiny of chance. When he bought a piece of horseflesh, he selected it with studied circumspection, and no one took more delight than he in drawing the lines over a speedy animal. My impression is that both Spencer Black and William Whiteside left church matters mostly to the care of the female portions of their families, although in later life they may have changed in this respect.

Grandfather Jackson was a farmer and tavern keeper in Eastern Pennsylvania. Uncle Doc Hindman has told me that in those days cattle and sheep were shipped and driven from Ohio in herds—stockers—to be sold out among the farmers, who would fatten and market them. The drovers would put up at these stock taverns, which could keep a couple of hundred cattle a few days and generally had a farm in connection, and after selling what they could to the farmers in the neighborhood, would drive on to the next point. One of the taverns I remember hearing father mention as kept by the family, was called the Black Horse. He has told me that he himself served liquor over the bar to guests, but he also said that Grandfather was one of the earliest to refuse to dispense liquor to guests, or to furnish it to harvest hands, and was misunderstood and suffered financial loss thereby. Apparently he was a man of firm devotion to principle and I read in his obituary that he became a member of the Presbyterian Church early in life.

There is a story handed down in the family that I have heard a number of times that would indicate Grandfather had a sense of humor—at least if he thought the joke was on the other fellow. It is related he had a neighbor who bore the euphonious surname of Hogg. On his way to the post office one day, Grandfather observed Mrs. Hogg digging a mess of potatoes in the garden, assisted by some of her children. Passing by the house, Grandfather spied Mr. Hogg on the opposite side sawing wood. He called to Mr. Hogg that the old sow and little pigs had broken into the garden and were playing

havoc with the potato vines. Returning shortly after, Grandfather inquired of Mr. Hogg if the pigs had done much damage to his garden. "Naw," replied Mr. Hogg, "but they would if their snouts had been as long as yours." This recalls a physical mark that distinguished the faces of Grandfather and most, if not all, of the children. They had a rather long, thin nose with a quite marked bend downward at the bridge. This mark, or elbow, became increasingly apparent as they approached old age.

Uncle Doc remarks, "I never saw your Grandfather working on the farm himself." Mrs. Ada Horne and Mrs. Mary Baker have expressed the opinion, derived from hearsay, that Grandfather was not a vigorous worker with his own hands. He was too old when I knew him for me to judge of that, but he, at any rate, never attained great success in a business way. Mrs. Ada Horne has said that one of the disappointments of Grandma Jackson's life was that Grandfather had not done better in a financial way and was not pecuniarily so well situated as his brothers. But her loyalty to him would always break into a blaze after thoughts of this sort and she would declare, "But he has always provided a living for nine."

As said before, I can not give personal testimony as to Grandfather's abilities, or his shortcomings. I only remember him as an octogenarian leaning on his cane and quite a bit disposed to scold Uncle Sam about his management of the farm, the latter usually replying without the considerate respect with which sons receive reproof nowadays, and with little apparent effort to remedy his mistakes. Looking back as an adult business man on the subsequent career of Uncle Sam, and how we played croquet in harvest after the dinner hour until we were late for the field, I am much disposed to assume that Grandfather's ideas on the art of farm husbandry were sound, and that Uncle Sam would have done much better to have hearkened to the criticism. But it has also been my observation that although sound advice if taken to heart can often aid us more than gold, yet there are few of us, if given the choice, that would not choose the gold. It takes a genius to see the superior advantage in choosing the advice, and we ordinary fellows lose out because we have lots of ability to appreciate gold in the hand, but no ability to appreciate priceless possible advantages located in the distant future.

Grandfather chewed tobacco, but in every other respect was a good citizen, (I never saw him smoke), and while he developed no brilliant qualities, he must have had strong character and plenty of the good qualities to be found in ordinary, everyday people. If not, how come all these fine great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren!

The obituary read at his funeral states that he was of a cheerful disposition and favored with a healthy constitution until after the death of Grandma Jackson, when his mental vigor began to fail, and about six months before his death, he suffered a slight stroke of apoplexy which so affected his mind and body that he required the

constant attention of his children. His dissolution was apparently without much suffering and on the morning of Jan. 14, 1885, he passed away without a struggle, "like a traveller wearied with the long journey of the day retiring to his rest."

The obituary calls attention that when the traveller started out on the long journey just concluded, Gen. Washington was still alive, the American Congress was meeting in Philadelphia, George III was still on the throne of England and Napoleon, the tramp of whose armies was afterward to make the nations of the earth tremble, had not yet become Emperor of France. Steamships, railroads, telegraphs and telephones were unknown. The slave trade was everywhere recognized as a legitimate business and the morality of African slavery was unquestioned. The door of every heathen nation was closed against the Gospel missionary and the doctrine of total abstinence was then unheard of. All the great modern agencies of political, moral and religious reform were organized while the resting traveler was on his journey.

My recollection of Grandma Jackson is a sweet old lady in a lace cap with black hair (a wig), always sitting in a rocking chair and always with a bad cough, and a snuff box and large bandanna at hand. Mrs. Ada Horne, who was raised in the family of her grandparents, is best prepared to describe her, and I quote her description:

"Our Grandmother had blue eyes, curly black hair (although she became gray quite young), and as a young woman was quite handsome, I have been told. She was of rather aristocratic feelings, or made that impression on others, and sometimes lost friends on that account. But when people were better acquainted with her, they learned she had a really kind and amiable disposition. * * * She had a very sarcastic tongue and when provoked could say very cutting things, but she always regretted them afterwards. Grandmother was of a very religious disposition and put great faith and trust in her Heavenly Father and often went to Him in prayer and I remember a time or two inquiring for Grandma when no one seemed to know where she was and eventually finding her in the little front bed-room off the parlor engaged in prayer. Her voice came to me in low tones, or a whisper, and I instinctively withdrew."

For many years before she died, Grandma suffered with tuberculosis, or consumption, as it was then called. She had nursed Mrs. Horne's mother back in Pennsylvania the last few months of her life, and Grandmother always felt she caught the disease at that time, although this was before the world had learned that it is caused by a germ and most people thought it hereditary. Although she and Grandfather slept and lived in a little bed-room off the family living room and although the family nursed her without any knowledge of modern methods of preventing infection and without thought of danger, yet none of the family ever contracted the disease from her, nor did any of the grandchildren, notwithstanding they always kissed her when they came to Wild Cat to visit. However, the immediate cause of her death was a fall.

There was one other member of the family that occupied as large a place in the hearts of the children and grandchildren as Grandfather and Grandmother and that was Aunt Mary Murdaugh. She was not a relative but came to live with the family when Margaret Jane was about to be born, and thereafter never departed. It is said that when the family came West, Grandfather was unable to longer pay her wages, but she was too much attached to the children to leave and came with them to Iowa and when, after the death of Grandpa and Grandma, the home at Wild Cat was broken up, she was cared for by Margaret Jane, then Mrs. Hindman.

It is said that when the boys misbehaved and Grandma was about to punish them with a rod, they would run and hide behind Aunt Mary's skirts and she would plead for them and was often successful in averting the threatened punishment. But upon other occasions Grandma would say, "Mary, they must not be allowed to escape this time," and stern retribution would then ensue. Fortunate boys! They grew to manhood with a knowledge of the sweetness and mildness of mercy, but with a simultaneous warning of the severity with which aberrations from the straight and narrow path are oftentimes punished in real life.

Aunt Mary knew each of the grandchildren by name and loved them all, and when they came to Wild Cat, met them with her kiss. She was tireless in her devotion to them. How many times the writer can recall her limping to the basement to bring from her stores some table delicacy that she knew he liked. These words are scant recognition of the many errands of love for the grandchildren when the pain and shortness of breath was counterbalanced in her estimation by affection for the children. Aunt Mary died of old age (so the official record says), May 25, 1896, having lived 91 years, and lies beside Samuel McCammon in Oak Shade Cemetery and on the same lot as Robert Moore and Grandfather and Grandmother.

The Jackson family left Pennsylvania and came West in 1864 through the influence of a neighbor or friend by the name of Gibson, who had been at Marion, Iowa, and brought back favorable accounts of the West. The family was delayed in starting by the illness of Grandmother with pneumonia. After she was able to sit up, Robert Moore, Rachel Ann, Samuel McCammon, Spencer Black, David Albert and Mary Elizabeth with the two children of Robert Moore, started for Iowa. Grandfather, Grandmother, Margaret Jane and her husband, Dr. Hindman, delayed a month until Grandmother was able to travel.

The family bought a farm about six miles north of Marion in Wild Cat Grove. Uncle Al (David Albert) says in one of his letters that the house and grove of timber were the chief reasons that Grandfather and Robert Moore chose the Wild Cat farm. The records of Linn county disclose a deed made July 16, 1864 by Milton R. Hunter and wife, residents of Ohio, to Samuel Jackson for 190 acres at a consideration of $2800, or a little less than $15. per acre. About four years later, 80 acres of this land was deeded by Grand-

father to his son, Robert Moore. The latter seems to have been the business leader of the family and it is my impression the land was bought in partnership and Grandfather's share was 110 acres. Apparently the $2800. was paid in cash as no mortgage is recorded.

Uncle Al writes that there were no buildings on the place except the dwelling, and they cut down oak trees in the grove, hewing them with broad-axe, framing them with auger, chisel, saw and square, and even making the shingles, as money was not plentiful enough for them to go to the lumber yard and buy pine, or saw mill lumber, already squared for framing. They built a granary, stable, hog-house and corn-crib. It was also necessary to make fire-wood and rails and posts for fences. He says he did many a hard day's work in that grove of timber with Uncle Sam; and the first year, which began early in July, 1864, Robert Moore assisted, and well he remembered pulling one end of a cross-cut saw with him. Uncle Al says he did most of the building work and Uncle Sam the farming.

In the fall Robert bought a yoke of oxen and Al and Robert made bobsleds, for there was plenty of snow on the ground in November of that year. During the winter Robert worked very hard making posts, rails and props for a leaning fence, which seemed to be popular in the neighborhood at that time. But the leaning fence was not a great success. The cattle that roamed the prairies were inclined to break it down. Uncle Al thinks the fence was popular for awhile because it took only short posts and could be built in the winter time when the ground was frozen and post holes could not be dug. In the spring Robert completed his fence and began breaking his prairie land with the ox-team and a breaking plow. He says the plow cut a furrow about 24 inches wide and two or three inches deep so the hot summer sun would dry out the thin sods, killing the tough prairie-grass roots and weeds, making the ground ready for a crop the following season. The land was rich and a crop of wheat or corn was sure to be large. Robert broke up nearly 20 acres that first season and the following spring planted the tract to wheat and in the summer it yielded a heavy crop.

Considerable space is given above to quotations from Uncle Al's correspondence to show the unconquerable will of the family and the industry they displayed in gaining a foothold in Iowa. Robert Moore was thereafter called to help at the court house at Marion in an emergency and when that was over, helped out in another office and eventually accepted a deputyship, and never did return to the farm. After the new farm at Wild Cat had been cross-fenced and equipped with out-buildings, it became apparent that there was no need for Uncles Al and Sam both on the farm, and the former offered his brother the choice of going, or staying and caring for the parents. Uncle Sam chose to stay and the family agreed that at the death of the parents, Uncle Sam and Aunt Annie should inherit the farm in the share of two-thirds and one-third respectively. This division was afterward carried out at the death of the parents.

Robert Moore then went with David Albert to Montezuma, Iowa,

where he started him at the task of writing up a set of abstract books, staying with him three months. Uncle Al has written of the gloomy, damp morning when himself and brother started from Marion for Montezuma, going afoot through the mud to Cedar Rapids to catch the early train. As I write, there lie before me letters written by Robert to his wife, expressing appreciation of the friendly county officers and attorneys at Montezuma, but longing to be with his family again. How the hardships of life melt away and are resolved in the distance of the years!

Once a year, all the Marion grandchildren enjoyed a week's visit at Wild Cat. They looked on this visit as a sort of vested right. When one visit was over, they looked forward a year to the next visit. In my lifetime I have enjoyed most of the thrills of an ordinary man. I have escaped defeat in a caucus by one vote. I have been fortunate in real estate speculation—and afterward lost it all. I have had a young woman agree to follow my fortunes through life and she has kept her word. But this visit of a week at Wild Cat was a different thrill from them all and gripped us kids with irresistable power. Oh that such thrills might accompany the phenomena of old age!

The night sky, red with the reflection of bon-fires of hazel brush on the horizon—the chorus of howling prairie wolves after we retired at night—the mournful notes of the turtle dove before we arose in the morning—the blazing fire on the hearth after we dressed and came down stairs. Learning to harness the horses—hauling cane to the sorghum mill and eating till contentment of the sweet nectar —accompanying someone into the grove to find and bring home the cows—pumping fresh water into the milk cooler for Aunt Mary, and drinking as toll our fill of milk warm from the cows. Learning to catch rabbits in a trap—playing with Uncle Al's bird dog that he always kept at Wild Cat—admiring Uncle Al's latest model shot-gun —going along with the hunters for prairie chickens, and seeing the birds fly up from the stubble, almost at the nose of the pointing dog.

As a child, Wild Cat Grove seemed to me a dark, mysterious forest of enormous extent. I am surprised even now to find on examining a township map and observing the limits that I know bounded it, that it could not have been greater in extent than a mile long and half-mile wide. Of course it has been cut down for many years. But then it was unfenced and intersected here and there with winding wood-roads about the width of a vehicle that led—only adults knew where. The grove came up to Grandpa's back yard, and no grandchild ever ventured into it alone. I can see again the gloom and feel the coolness and hear the sounds of the depths of the grove —the distant tinkle of a cow-bell that marked the location of the herd of the family, or of a neighbor—the distant caw of a crow in the lofty top of an oak—the myriad insect sounds. I can feel again the fear and dread of getting lost. I can see the sloughs that intersected the grove and bounded one side—the big grass hummocks— the tall coarse slough-grass with saw-tooth edges—the blue flags with

the flat foliage—the sweet strawberries in the grass of the margins and the water in the center.

When the great-grandchildren visit Marion, they often ask to see Wild Cat. When taken there, an ill-concealed look of disappointment spreads over their faces. Is this the Wild Cat we have heard about all our lives! The grove is gone. All the buildings have been razed except the dwelling. The interior of the latter has been completely remodelled. The former denizens are gone, not only the grandparents, but every son and daughter and the two grandchildren that were raised at Wild Cat. The other grandchildren, too, are fast passing on and soon there will be no one left to drop a tear at the changes, or recall the atmosphere of romance that formerly enveloped life at Wild Cat Grove.

"Change and decay in all around I see,
O Thou who changest not, abide with me."

One of the sad things about human life is the loss of old friends and associates, and the universal rule of change and decay that prevails. The longer I live, the clearer I see, that nothing else in life matters so much as getting in step with Him who is not subject to continual change, but is the same, today, yesterday and forever; and with the wish that the great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren may not wait until old age to see the truth of this eternal fact, I draw the curtain on the ancestral home in Iowa of our family, the happy, busy Wild Cat of years ago, and the dear relatives who then peopled it, and bid you all an affectionate good-night.

WILLIAM T. JACKSON,

Marion, Iowa, January 1st, 1934.